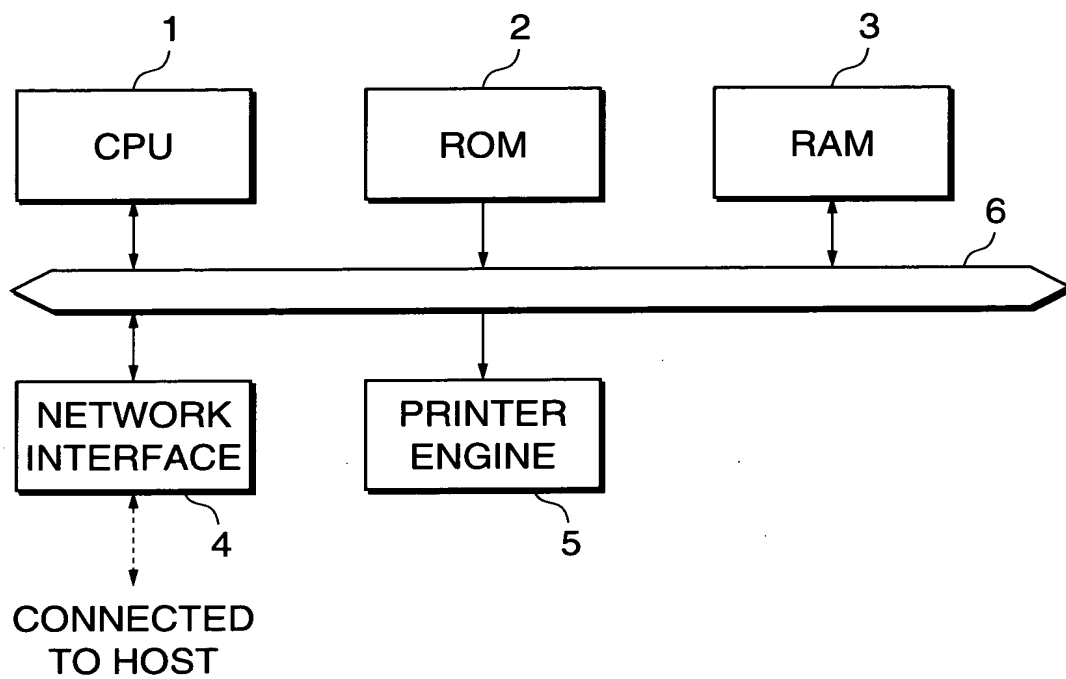


FIG.1



2/16

FIG.2

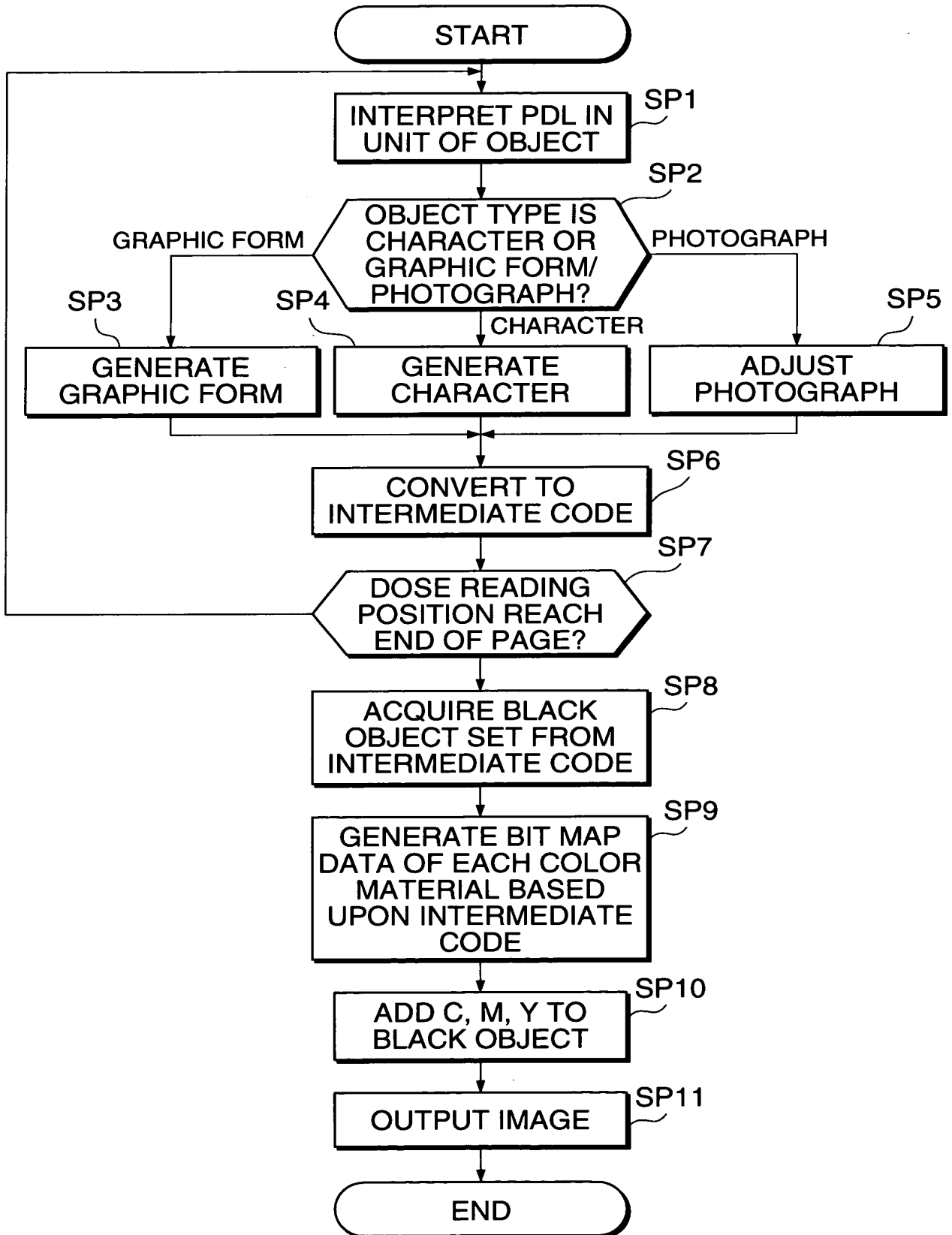


FIG.3

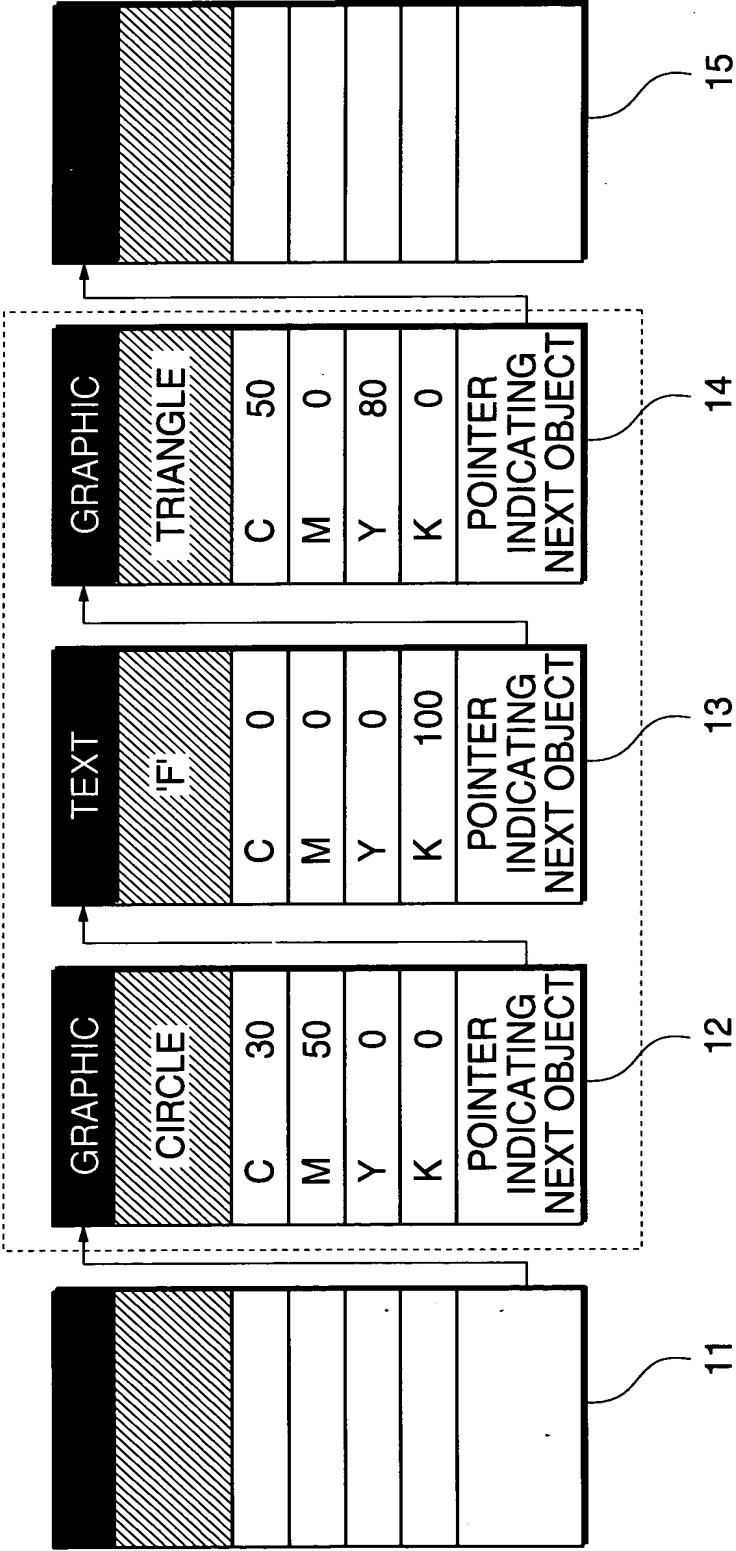


FIG.4C

C	50
M	0
Y	80
K	0

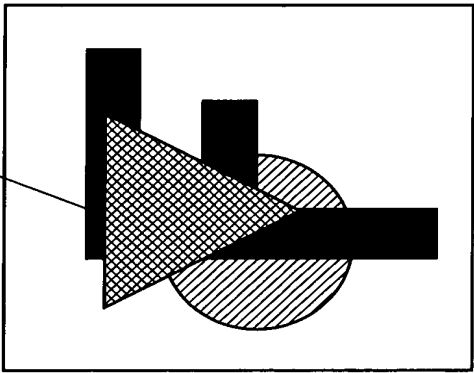


FIG.4B

C	0
M	0
Y	0
K	100

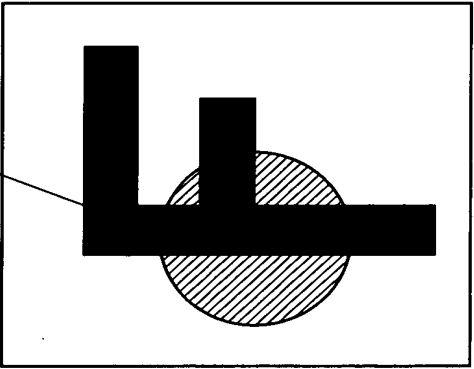


FIG.4A

C	30
M	50
Y	0
K	0

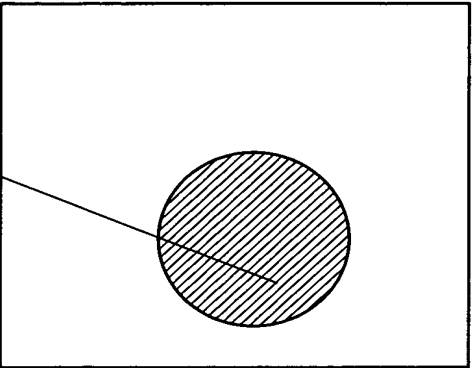


FIG.5A

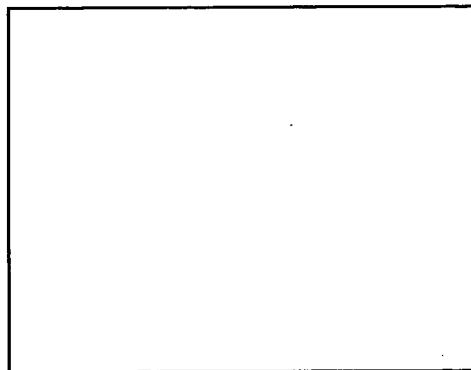


FIG.5B

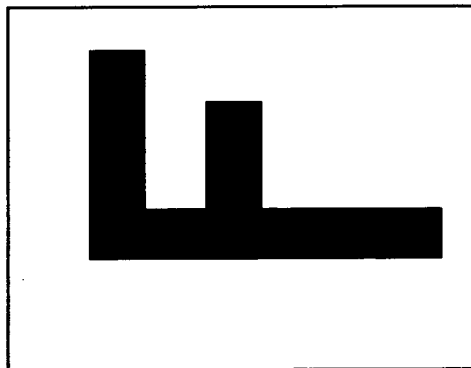


FIG.5C

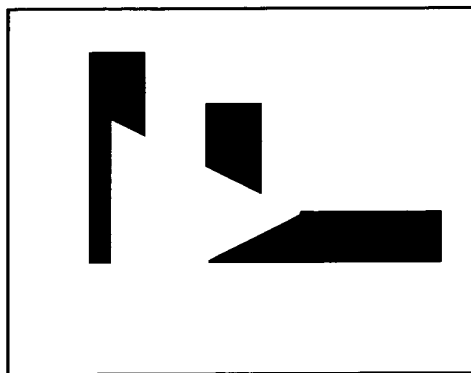


FIG.6

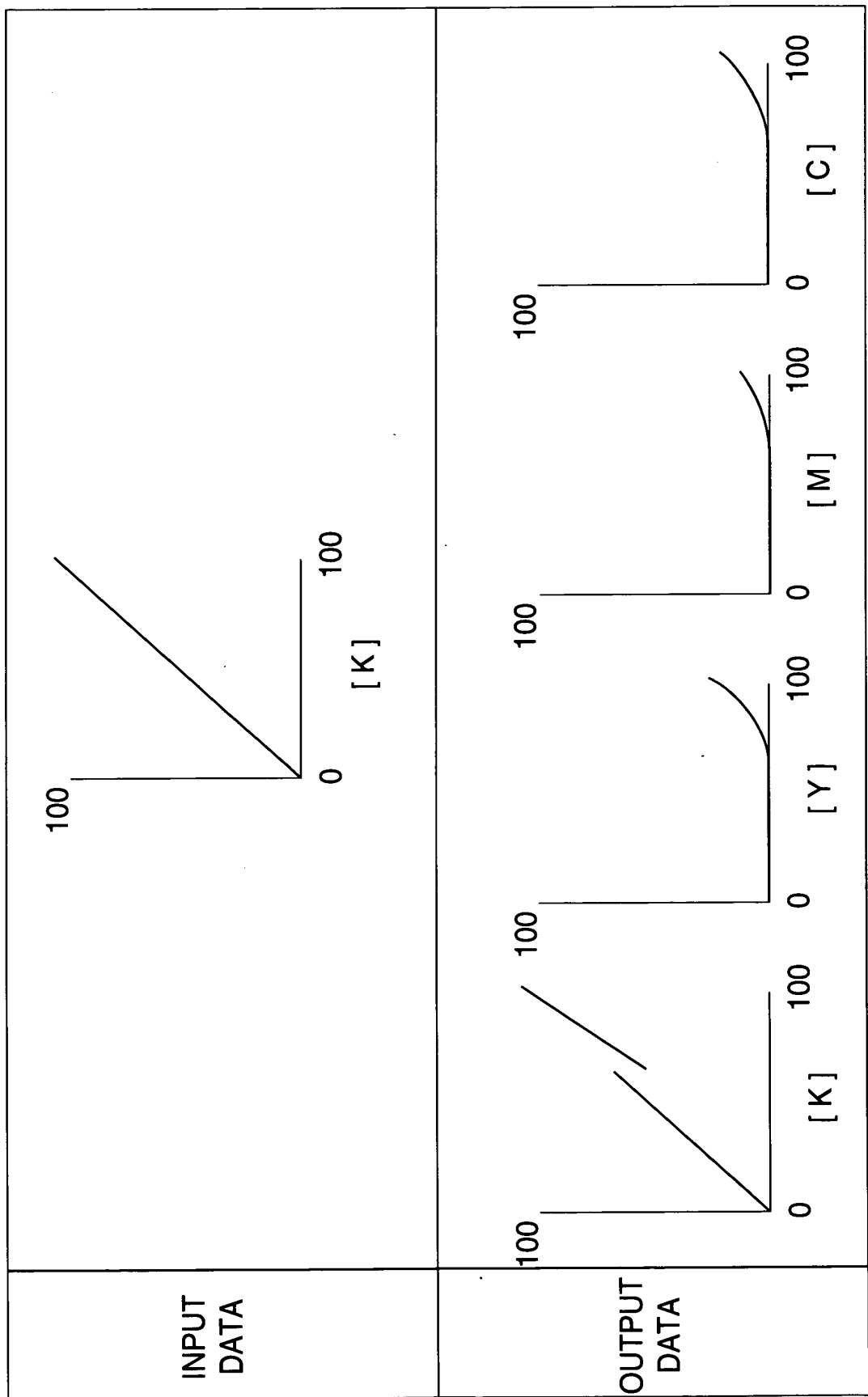


FIG.7A CROSS SECTION

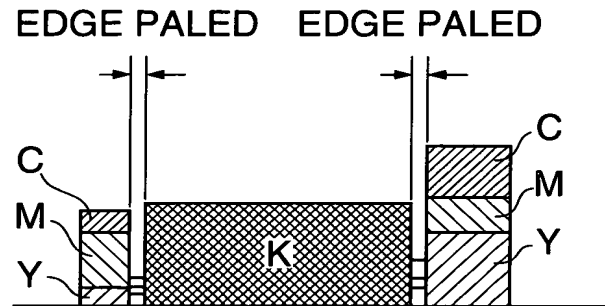


FIG.7B RESULT OF PRINTING

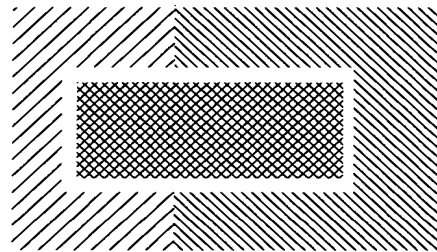


FIG.8A CROSS SECTION

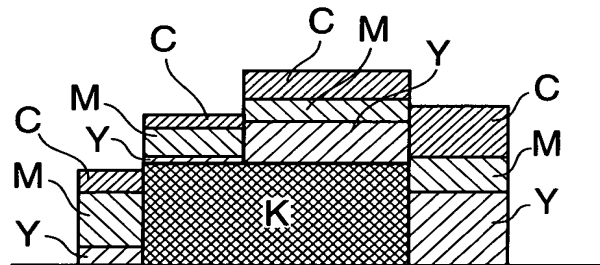
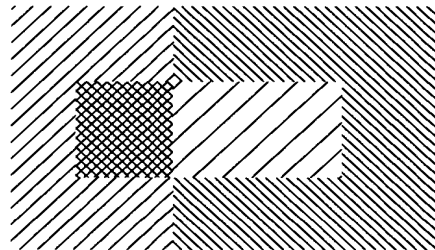


FIG.8B RESULT OF PRINTING



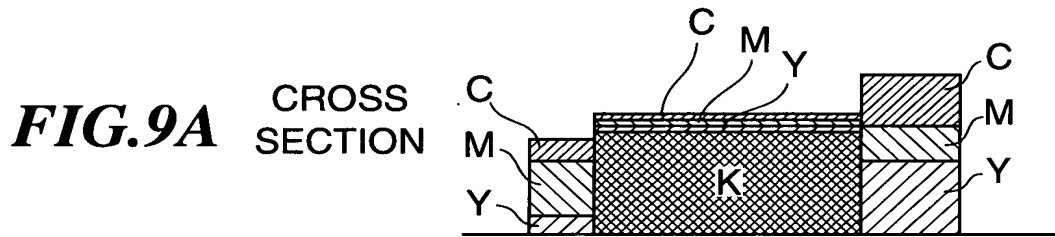
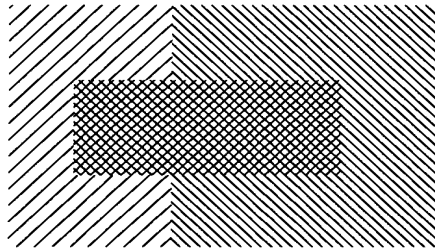


FIG.9B RESULT OF PRINTING



9/16

FIG.10

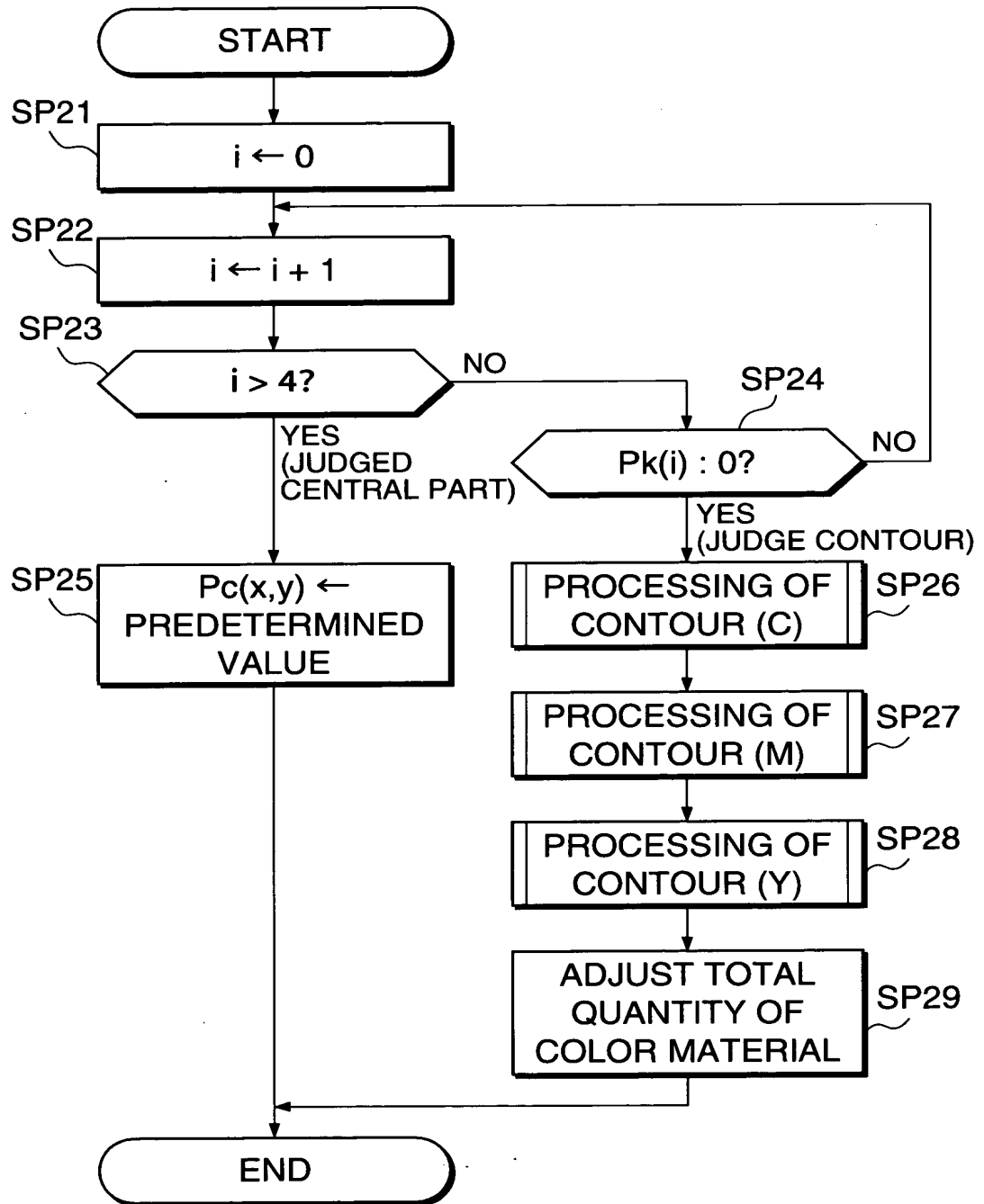


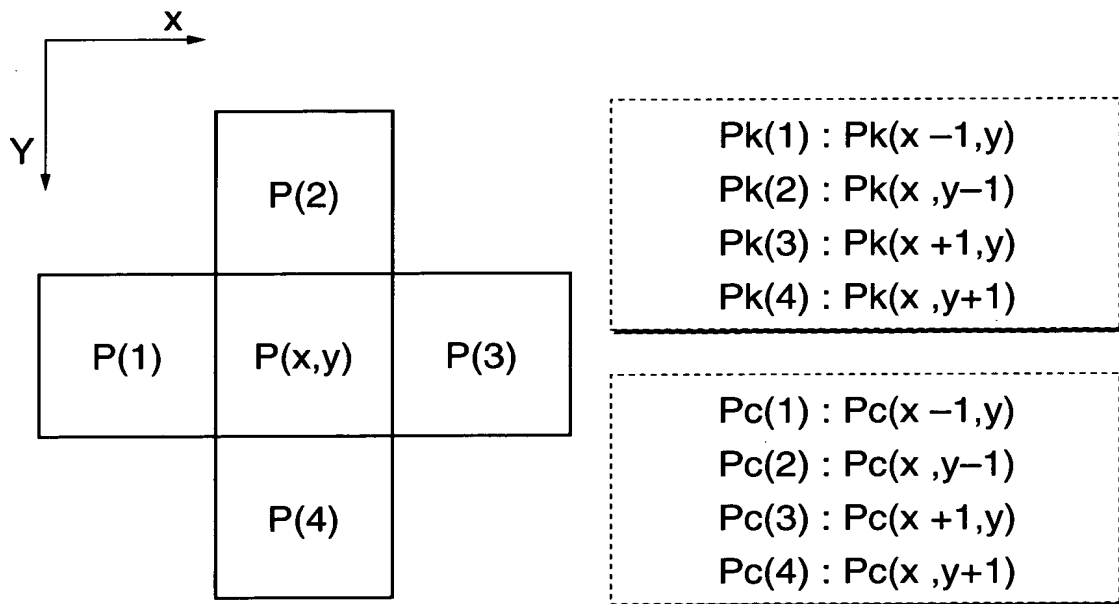
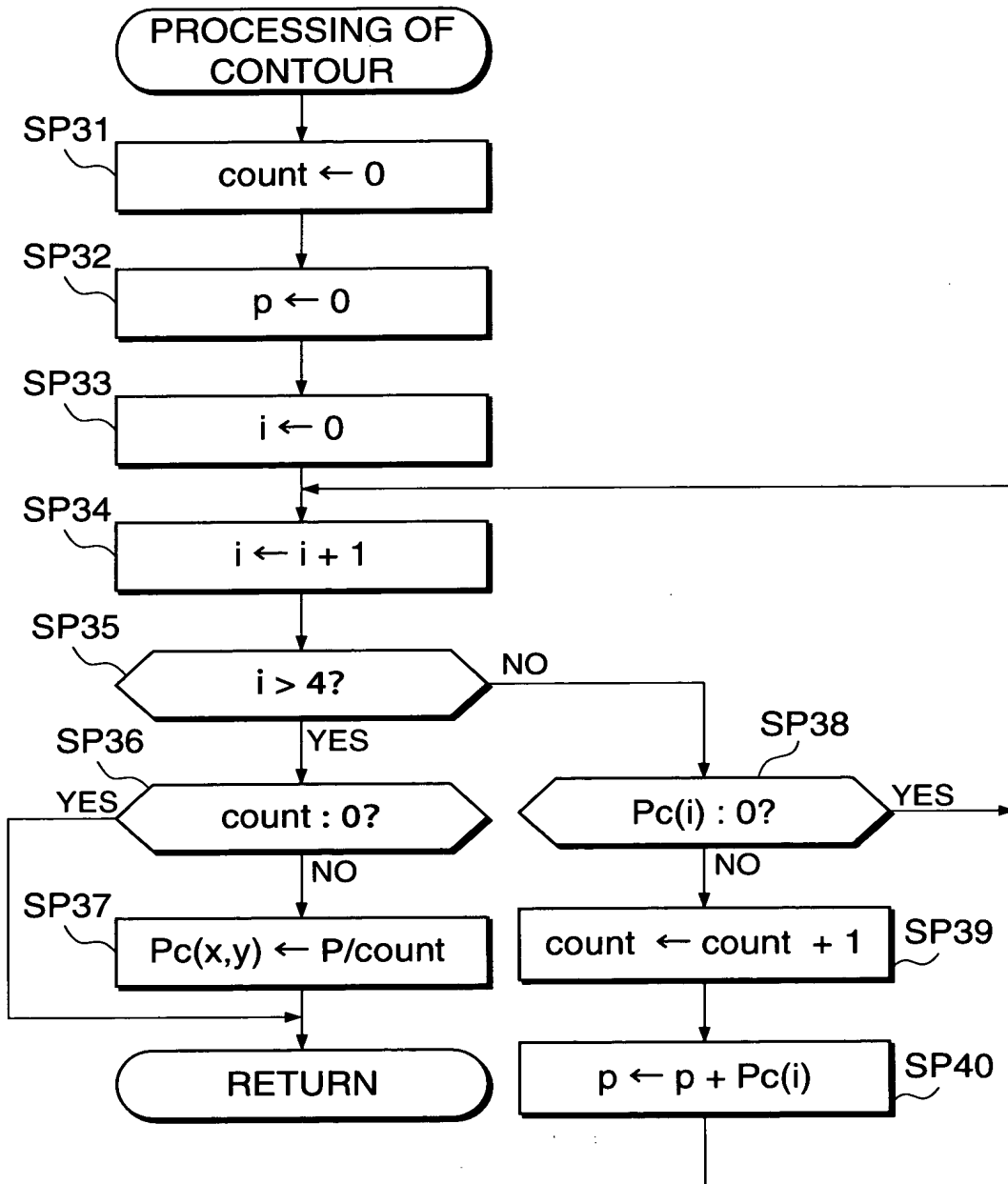
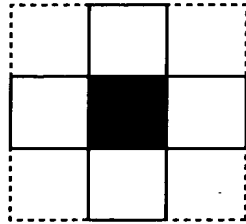
FIG.11

FIG.12

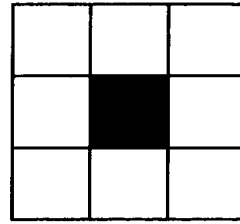
12/16

FIG.13
EXAMPLES OF NEAR PIXELS

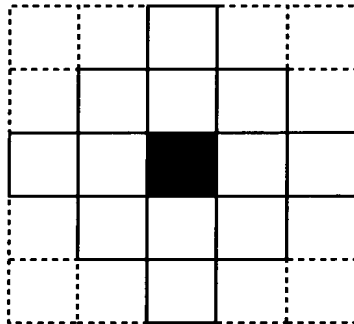
NEAR 4 PIXELS



NEAR 8 PIXELS



NEAR 12 PIXELS



NEAR 20 PIXELS

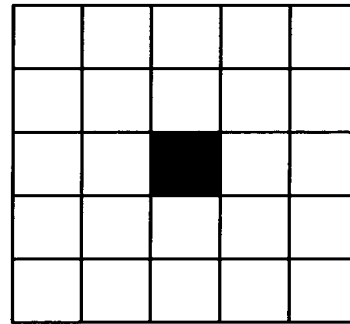


FIG.14

CASE THAT TOTAL AMOUNT OF COLOR
MATERIAL COMES INTO QUESTION

		C 50		
		M 30		
		Y 30		
		K 0		
C 30		C 0	C 100	
M 100		M 0	M 50	
Y 100		Y 0	Y 80	
K 0		K 100	K 0	
		C 0		
		M 0		
		Y 0		
		K 100		

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P_c(x,y) + P_m(x,y) + P_y(x,y) + P_k(x,y) \\
 &= (30 + 50 + 100) / 3 \\
 &+ (100 + 30 + 50) / 3 \\
 &+ (100 + 30 + 80) / 3 \\
 &+ 100 \\
 &= 60 + 60 + 70 + 100 \\
 &= 290
 \end{aligned}$$

FIG.15A

METHOD OF CALCULATING
DENSITY OF TRAPPED PIXEL

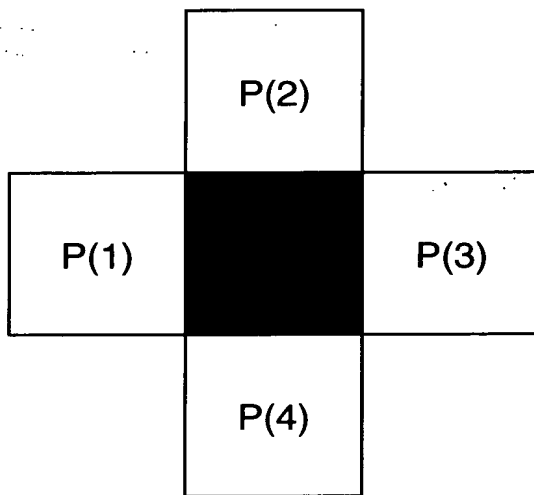
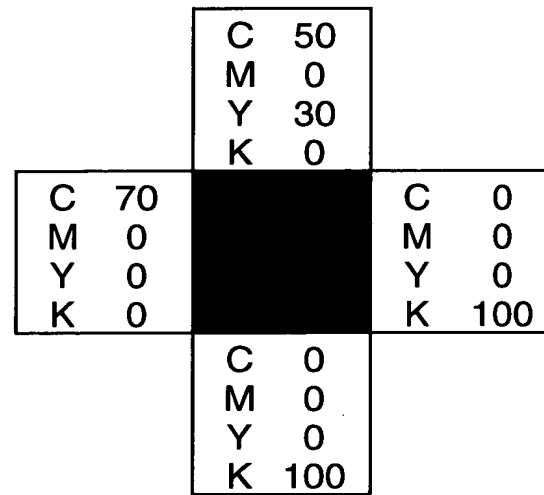


FIG.15B

METHOD OF CALCULATING
DENSITY OF TRAPPED PIXEL



$$P(x,y) = (pc(1) + Pc(2)) / 2$$

FIG.16A

BIT MAP
DATA

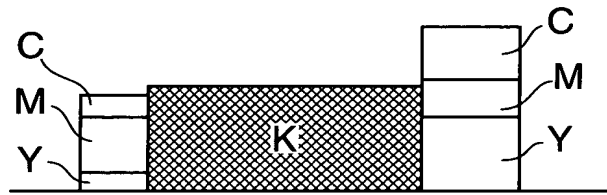


FIG.16B

CROSS
SECTION

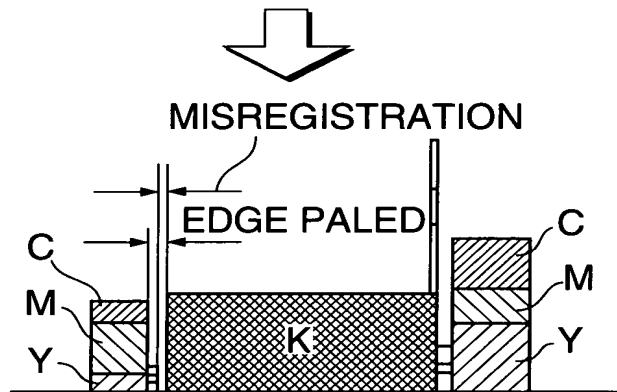


FIG.16C

RESULT OF
PRINTING

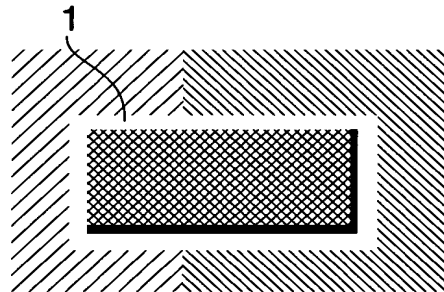


FIG.17A

BIT MAP
DATA

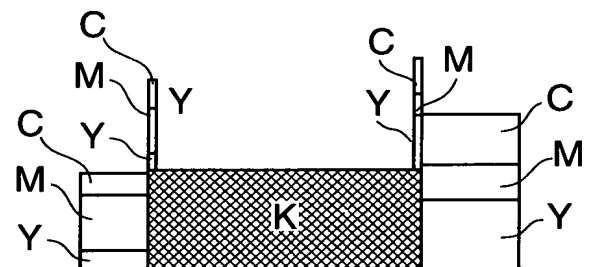


FIG.17B

CROSS
SECTION

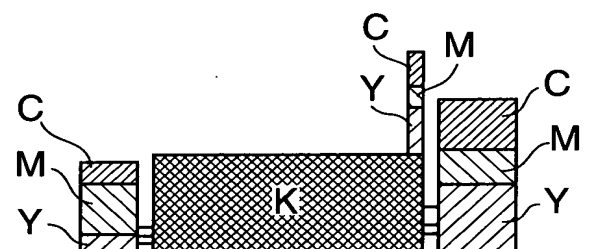


FIG.17C

RESULT OF
PRINTING

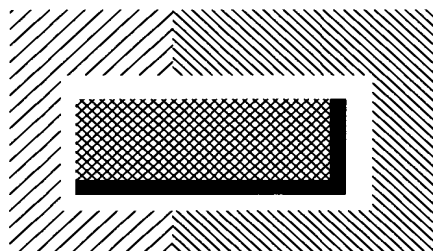


FIG.18A

BIT MAP
DATA

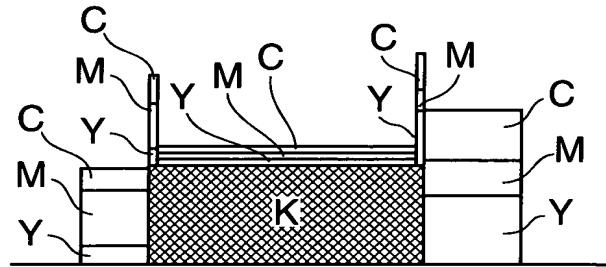


FIG.18B

CROSS
SECTION

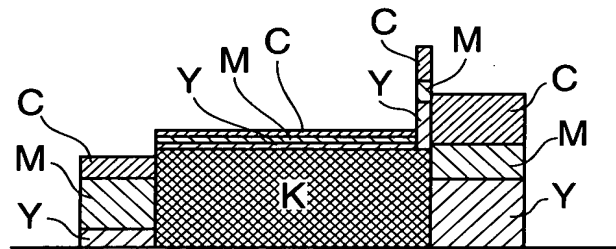


FIG.18C

RESULT OF
PRINTING

